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polito trial transcript 11-21-03
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          Q. who was he?
          A. Donnelly was seeing cases of asbestosis in -- he
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     reported seeing a number of cases in the Carolinas and reported
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     this in medical journals, and urged greater efforts to protect
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     asbestos ugrkers.
                    MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, I will object to the
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               responsiveness.
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                    THE COURT: I will strike the last part about
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               urgfitt freater efforts.
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          Q. In what publication did Dr. Donnelly publish his work.
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     if you recall?
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          A. I don't recall off the top of my head.
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          Q. Okay. In 1933, did Mercuether publish again?
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          A. Yes, he did, he published a several part article
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     called a memorandum on asbestosis.
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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 1 Q. where did that appear? 2 A. British journal called Tubercle. The article was 3 widely cited in subsequent literature on asbestos disease. Q. In that 1933 publication, did or. Merewether make any 5 reference to brake limings? MR. THACKSTON: Objection. 7 THE COURT: Grounds? 8 HR. THACKSTON: Hearfay.

10	polito trial transcript 11-21-03 A. Yes.
11	Q. Who was he?
12	A. Donnelly was seeing cases of asbestusis in he
13	reported seeing a number of cases in the Carolinas and reported
14	this in medical journals, and urged greater afforts to protect
15	asbestos workers.
16	MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, I will object to the
17	responsiveness.
1.8	THE COURT: I will strike the last part about
19	urging greater efforts.
20	Q. In what publication did Dr. Donnelly publish his work
21	if you recall?
22	A. I don't recall off the top of my head.
23	Q. Okay. In 1933, did Merewether publish again?
<b>Z4</b>	A. Yes, he did, he published a several part article
25	called a memorandum on asbestosis.

DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 548 2 . Q. Where did that appear? A. British journal called Tubercle. The article was widely cited in subsequent literature on asbestos disease. 5 Q. In that 1933 publication, did Dr. Merewether make any reference to brake linings? MR. THACKSTON: Objection. THE COURT: Grounds? MR. THACKSTON: Hearsay.

10	THE COURT: Sustained.
11	q. You told us that in 1930, Dr. Merewether published an
12	article, and part of what he had investigated at that time was
13	dust arising from the use of brakes; is that correct?
14	MR. THACKSTON: Objection, leading.
15	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
16	MR. THACKSTON: Leading, form.
17	THE COURT: Sustained.
18	Q. In addition to what you have told us already, Doctor,
19	what topics did Dr. Merewether include in his 1933 publication
20	on asbestos and asbestos-related disease?
21	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
22	THE COURT: Grounds?
23	MR. THACKSTON: Hearsay, for one.
24	THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. LONG: May we approach at side bar, your

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1.	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 549
2	Honor?
3	THE COURT: I think it is about time for a
4	morning recess, anyway. Members of the jury, about
5	fifteen minutes.
6	(Jury excused at 10:48 p.m.)
7	MR. LONG: I wanted to make a statement on the
8	record.

9	polito trial transcript 11-21-03 THE COURT: Yes.
LO	MR. LONG: I was under the impression that there
L1	had been a ruling already that since these documents
12	were not being sought to be introduced for the truth
L3	of the matter asserted but only to serve as potentia
L4	notice to anyone who was working with asbestos
LS	products that they could be dangerous, that at least
16	some of the content was admissible.
17	THE COURT: Was that in a motion in limine?
1.8	MR. LONG: I thought it was.
19	MR. FLYNN: I don't believe so. I don't believe
20	a ruling to that extent, no.
21	(Discussion held off the record.)
22	THE COURT: I don't think the order comports
23	with what my notes indicate.
24	MR. FLYNN: I submitted it to plaintiff's
25	attorney, so obviously your ruling, whatever you

1.	OR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 550
2	decide, but both sides reached it, so I don't know.
3	THE COURT: Well, I don't understand.
4	MR. FLYNN: That order has been reviewed by bot
S	sides, but obviously it is subject to your approval
6	is what I'm trying to say.
7	THE COURT: What I'm saying is the proposed
8	order simply reserves until the time of trial, and
	Page 42

polito trial transcript 11-21-03 that's not what my notes indicate. 9 MR. FLYNN: Okay, as you may recall the day I 10 did the argument, I was standing at the podium, and 11 there were a lot of arguments going on, and I was 12 trying to get clarification of the ruling after. 13 THE COURT: Was there an agreement on that 14 15 issue? MR. FLYHN: I don't believe there was on that 16 motion. There were quite a few agreements, but that 17 one required some ruling or reservation until the 18 time of trial. 19 THE COURT: My notes indicate it was denied, but 20 the - I'm going to have to look -- if you have the 21 motion itself, because I think the question is to 22 what extent - are medical and scientific treatise 23 and periodicals and pamphlets asserted to demonstrate 24 notice, to what extent it may be utilized, and I 25

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 551 1 don't think it was necessarily addressed. 2 MR. THACKSTON: If your Honor gets to it, I do have a response to Mr. Long's assertion, but I will save that. THE COURT: What's your assertion -- what's your response to his assertion?

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 NR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, my response is the witness is supposed to be here to say this article appeared in the medical literature this year. Now, when he -- and perhaps here's the title of the article, and here's where it was published, but when he starts saying that they recommended this, or they recommended that, then he's -- he is giving interpretations, industrial hygiene, and medical interpretations of those articles, which he is not qualified to give. We had a doctor on the stand yesterday. They qualified that doctor to talk about literature. THE COURT: I haven't sustained your objections

on qualifications. MR. THACKSTON: I umderstand, your Honor, but

the hearsay problem is an expert can rely on hearsay when it is reasonably relied upon by that expert in the field. He is not an expert in those fields,

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 552 industrial hygiene and medicine. He cannot rely on hearsay. He can only say this article was published, and this was the name of it, but he can't interpret the content. THE COURT: E disagree with your -- you're combining a number of different evidentiary concepts

polito trial transcript 11-21-03 in New York, and I don't necessarily agree with your 9 analysis. The fact of the matter is that whether an expert or not, he is -- what the substance of what is 11 contained in an article is hearsay. He has not been 12 asked to give an opinion, per se, and then - and 13 that is where -- if he were asked to give an opinion 14 on some subject, there might be an issue about whether the material upon which he relied is the type 75 that is relied upon by experts in the field, 16 so-called professional reliability exception in New 17 18 York. 19 I don't think -- I think at this point to the extent that I have sustained your objections, it has 20 been on grounds of hearsay or, in some instances, 21 22 interpretation. MR. THACKSTON: I think when he says that they

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 1 553 giving his interpretation, and therefore his opinion Z about the content of the article. I think if they want to lay the article down, and he can say this is what they wrote --THE COURT: Mr. Thackston, that may be true, but

said industrial hygiene measures ought to be in place, and that would take care of this, then he is

7	more basic, assuming it is not an interpretation, it
B	is relating must is contained in a document. That's
9	hearsay.
LO	MR. THACKSTON: You're exactly right, your
II.	Honor.
L2	MR. LONG: My position
13	MR. THACKSTON: I'm overcomplicating things.
14	MR. LONG: My position is, your Honor, it is not
15	hearsay. We are not offering it for the truth of the
16	matter asserted. Our burden is to prove there was
1.7	sufficient information available for anyone who cared
1.8	to look at it prior to 1948 to conclude that asbestos
19	could cause disease. And if Dr. Castleman is
20	prevented from talking generally about what the
21	authors report, there's no way I can establish the
22	defendants are on notice.
23	I think it is admissible perhaps with a limiting
24	instruction, saying the plaintiff is not offering
25	this to prove that you had to educate a worker to a

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG same appreciation of the risk, just that's what this man published, and it is there for notice purposes only.

THE COURT: Well, if it is not being offered for the truth of what is contained, what's the relevance? Page 46

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#### polito trial transcript 11-21-03

MR. LONG: The notice issue, your Honor, that there were certain information out there, in public libraries, that everybody had access to it.

THE COURT: But if it's not being offered for the truth, what is the value of the notice?

MR. LONG: You don't necessarily have to include that Merewether was correct and what he published constituted the last word on that particular issue. what I'm saying is, anybody reading it would say to themselves, "Hm, this guy is saying you have to control dust in the work place and tell the worker it is dusty. That's something we should think about in formulating our policy going forward."

I'm not offering it for asserting it for the truth of the matter. Just he had this out there as a principle of public hygiene that anybody reading the article could have taken into consideration in formulating their policy.

THE COURT: You may be able to independently

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 555 introduce that evidence. I don't know how, but theoretically by establishing when something was published, perhaps there's some documentary exception, but you're having in this case -- in this

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 instance, you're having a witness relate what is contained in an article.

MR. LONG: I agree, but not -- we are not saying that it is necessarily truthful. The jury can reject all of it if they want to.

THE COURT: I'm sure, Mr. Long, you have had numerous other cases involving the same issue, so during the recess, if you have some case law, just give it to me.

(Recess taken from 10:55 a.m. to 11:25 a.m.)

THE COURT: I apologize for the delay. Counsel, the record should reflect that there had been a motion on limine in this issue, and my records indicate that the Court had denied the motion, and I have signed an order to the effect that the motion in limine seeking an order prohibiting plaintiff from making any direct or indirect reference to the medical and scientific treatises, periodicals and pamphlets listed on plaintiff's exhibit list is denied without prejudice to making appropriate

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 556

objections at the time of trial. I signed that

order.

However, that does not resolve the issue,

because we are back — the objections have now been

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 made. I have reviewed some federal case law submitted by Mr. Long. Those cases occur to be based upon Federal Rules of Evidence, and again, if there was any New York law supporting the admission, I will

certainly review that authority. 10

> MR. LONG: I have no cases from the New York State Courts, your Honor. I would like to note the citations of the two cases that I gave you for the record, as well as a third one that I have in my hand, because I think the Court is erring in preventing us from getting into the -- some of the substance of the articles.

The case I have in my hand is entitled In Re: Joint Eastern and Southern District Asbestos Litigation. It is an eastern -- it is reported as a United States District Court case, Eastern and Southern District of New York, 1991. It was found at 762 Fed. Supp. 519. This case, interestingly enough, was a Weitz and Luxenberg case, in which there was a defense verdict. Weitz and Luxenberg appealed, and

557 DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG the defense verdict was upheld. The Court spends a lot of time talking about the favorable state of the art evidence that was admitted

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 by the defendant in this case and cites certain passages from some of the articles that are going to come up today, and then at the end, they cite with approval the charge of the jury, which includes such statements as this: Should have known means, as I have told you, that a manufacturer or distributor is held to that level of knowledge which experts had and the level of knowledge which was available to or could have been obtained by an expert in view of the state of medical and scientific research and literature during the period of plaintiff's exposure to a particular defendant's product.

Under the circumstances, a defendant is charged with the knowledge and information, if any, that would have been revealed had it conducted a more thorough investigation within the parameters of scientific feasibility of the time and is liable for its failure to take adequate steps to warn of the potential nature of the harm in that event.

It is our position that the jury cannot possibly --

DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 558 1 THE COURT: By the way, I don't necessarily 2 disagree with that statement. I think that's a 3 4 correct statement, and indeed, I had denied the Page 50

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 motion in limine to preclude, in effect, state of the art evidence.

The issue is an evidentiary issue, is how you introduce that proof, and the specific specifically, should you be permitted to have a mitness testify verbally as to what he -- first of all, as to what he observed or read in some literature, and then further, the import or the conclusions drawing therefrom in summary form. That's the essence of the objection, and I will be happy to review any authority. New York authority permitting such.

MR. LONG: Just so the record is clear, I do not intend, and I told Dr. Castleman that I did not want him to render his interpretations of these articles before the jury, merely to repeat whatever it was from the article that he considered to be important in helping the jury to assess whether there was sufficient information available to the defendants to trigger the responsibility to test their product further, and perhaps warn.

DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 559 THE COURT: And I think you have been -- you have elicited from him the fact these articles were

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 published, the subject of the articles, the specific subject of the studies, but then beyond that, it — it is difficult to distinguish between his interpretation and actually reporting what was contained in the article, and I think that's the trouble we have had.

MR. LONG: The only other way I could do that would be to put the article on the screen and publish it for the jury, which seems to me to create a worse case of hearsay than having the doctor repeat to the jury what few passages in each article he finds are instructive on this particular issue. And I think the jury cannot possibly assess whether the defendant is liable or not without this evidence, and the authors are dead. I can't call Merewether to say what he said; he's dead. I can't think of any other way that we could possibly put the notice issue before the jury than to either publish the article itself or have the doctor testify about what's in the article.

So at this point, since I don't have any other alternative, I will request leave to publish the

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG
 articles themselves.
 MR. THACKSTON: We would object to that. The Page 52

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 articles are hearsay. That's the problem in the first place.

THE COURT: Well, they may - I think you need to establish a foundation to do that, Mr. Long, and I'm not sure you can do it through this witness. I mean all -- as I understand it, all he did was -he's read the articles.

MR. LONG: well, Judge, you are repeating Mr. Thackston's position, which apparently is that nobody except a doctor or certified industrial hygienist is qualified to testify in an asbestos CASA.

THE COURT: No, that's --

MR. LONG: This man has a doctorate in public health. These are public health documents he's referring to. I can't imagine anybody who has more expertise to comment on this than Dr. Castleman, who has written a document on this very topic.

THE COURT: You're missing the point. Why isn't it hearsay?

MR. LONG: It is not offered for the truth of the matter asserted, as I have said over and over

DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG again. We are showing it was available to be looked

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03 at, and a company who is responsible for testing their product to make sure it is safe is supposed to keep abreast of all the medical and scientific developments with respect to their product as they become available to them.

Therefore it is not -- I'm not asking the jury to conclude or. Merewether was right, merely he made this comment, and if the defendants had looked at his article and said, "We manufacture a brake that people are exposed to, because it creates dust, maybe we should be wetting down the product and putting a warning on the box." The jury may accept that was something the defendants should be charged with the responsibility to do, and I don't see it as being as offered for a matter of -- the truth of the matter asserted at all.

THE COURT: Well, it is 11:30. I will be glad to send the jury to lunch, and if you want to do some research, give me some law.

MR. LONG: There is no research to be done. The George case is the seminal case. I completely disagree it does not represent New York law. I think the Court is committing error by not following

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG George. There's no state cases, because it's never Page 54

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03
               been objected to before. Therefore it can't go up on
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               appeal, because it's never been an appellate issue.
                    THE COURT: Bring in the jury.
          (Jury present at 11:37.)
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     BY MR. LONG:
          Q. Let me return to the Meremether and Price publication
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     of 1930 for a minute or so. Do you have an opinion regarding
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     whether that particular publication provided notice to a
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     manufacturer or distributor of an asbestos product that it was
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     important to control the dust that was being created by a use
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     of such a product and to advise the user of the product of a
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     same appreciation of its risk?
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                    MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
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                    THE COURT: Sustained.
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                    MR. LONG: To the question yes or no, does he
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               have an opinion?
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                    THE COURT: Well, the -- that's not necessarily
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                relevant, unless the opinion is elicited, and I will
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                sustain the objection.
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           Q. Do you know who Dr. Legge was?
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           A. Yes.
           Q. Has he published anything prior to 1948 which
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OR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG

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addressed the issue of asbestos and disease?

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2	A. Yes.
3	q. what did he publish?
4	A. He published a textbook on occupational diseases in
5	1934. He was the first medical inspector of factories with the
6	factory inspector in England.
7	NR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, excuse me, I object
8	to the responsiveness. The question was what did he
9	publish, nor who was he.
10	THE COURT: Overruled.
11	q. Go ahead, Doctor.
12	A. Dr. Legge's book discussed asbestosis as an old
13	problem in 1934.
14	MR. THACKSTON: Objection, your Honor, move to
15	strike.
1.6	THE COURT: E will permit it. Overruled.
17	q. In 1935, are you familiar with a publication of a
18	physician named Paige, P-a-i-g-e?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Did he write an article on asbestos and disease?
21	A. Yes, it was published in the American medical
22	literature.
23	q. Do you recall the specific subject of the article?
24	A. I recall one subject, a clerical worker with
25.	asbestosis in an asbestos plant being among the cases before.

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	polito trial transcript 11-21-03
2	not production worker, but clerical worker.
3	MR. THACKSTON: Objection to responsiveness.
4	THE COURT: Overruled.
\$	Q. Doctor, do you have an opinion regarding whether the
6	Paige article which addressed the issue of asbestosis in a
7	clerical worker provided notice to a manufacturer or
8	distributor of asbestos that a bystander or someone who was not
9	working directly with an asbestos product could get sick?
LG	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
LL_	Q. By being in the vicinity of someone who was?
L2	NR. THACKSTON: Objection.
1.3	THE COURT: Sustained.
14	MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, also, object to any
1.5	further commentary disguised as a question. leading
16	question.
1.7	THE COURT: No, overruled. Mr. Thackston, you
18	object to specific questions, and I will make ruling
19	on your objections.
20	Q. Doctor, were there any other publications in 1935
21	about asbestos and disease that you consider noteworthy?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. Can you tell us which one or ones?
<b>Z</b> 4	A. Yes, there were articles published by Gloyne in

25 England and by Lynch and Smith in the United States.


1	polito trial transcript 11-21-03 DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG \$65
2	Q. The subject of them was what?
3	A. Lung cancer and asbestosis in the same individuals.
4	individuals who had developed asbestosis, but who had also
5	developed cancer of the lung. These were the first case
6	reports published in the medical literature about occupational
7	cancer from asbestos.
8	Q. Doctor, do you have an opinion regarding whether those
9	publications that you just talked about in 1935 put a
10	manufacturer or distributor of an asbestos product on notice
11	that cancer could result from working with asbestos?
12	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
13	THE COURT: Sustained.
14	Q. Did Dr. Donnelly write another article in 1936?
15	A. Yès, he did.
16	Q. What was the subject of that?
17	A. More cases of asbestosis in the Carolinas among
18	asbestos plant workers, and the issue of compensation for them,
19	the disability and disease.
<b>2</b> 0	Q. Who were Egbert and Geiger?
21	A. They were doctors at Yale University School of
22	Medicine.
<b>Z</b> 3	q. Did they publish on this topic?
24	A. They did.
25	Q. What was the specific nature of their publication, the

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#### polito trial transcript 11-21-03

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1 DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG \$66

2 subjects?

- 3 A. A case of lung cancer and asbestosis, published in
- 1936 in the American medical literature.
- Q. Are you familiar with a German physician named 5
- Hordmann?

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- 7 A. Yes.
  - Q. bid he publish on this particular topic, that is the
- 9 relationship between asbestos and disease?
- 10 A. Yes, he did.
- 11 Q. In what year?
- 12 A. 1938.
- 13 Q. In what country?
- 14 A. Germany.
- Q. Did he ever publish in the United States? 15
- 16 A. The article was the subject of an abstract in the
- 17 United States: that is to say there was a several paragraph
- study published in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene in the 18
- united States of Nordmann's article which was titled. "The 19
- 20 Occupational Cancer of Asbestos Workers."
- 21 Q. Who were Drs. Holcomb and Angrist?
- 22 A. They were doctors in the New York -- in the State of
- New York. They published a report in 1942 in the archives of **Z**3
- 24 parhology.
- 25 Q. The subject of which was what?

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1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 567
2	A. Two cases of lung cancer in combination with
3	asbestosis in asbestos pipe coverers, insulation workers, uses
4	of ashestos insulation products.
5	Q. Doctor, do you have an opinion regarding whether the
6	Holcomb and Amgrist publication provided motice to a
7	manufacturer or distributor of an asbestos product that lung
8	cancer could occur in end use in end users of asbestos as
9	opposed to plant workers?
10	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
11	THE COURT: Sustained.
12	Q. Did you know a doctor named Bill Hueper?
13	A. Will Hueper, yes.
1.4	q. pid you know him personally?
15	A. I did. I visited him on a number of occasions. I wa
16	30, and he was 82 when we first met.
1.7	q. Did he publish a paper in 1942 on the topic of
18	asbestos and disease?
1.9	A. He published a nine hundred page book in 1942 which
20	included a short section on several pages on asbestos and
21	cancer of the lung. The book was about occupational cancer.
22	Q. And he was an American physician; is that right?
23	A. He was in the United States. He was trained in
24	Germany, but he was in the united States from 1929 until he
25	died in 1978.

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1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 56
2	Q. For whom did he work?
3	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
4	THE COURT: I will permit it. Overruled.
5	A. He was the first chief of the environmental cancer
6	section of the U. S. National Cancer Institute, starting in
7	1948. Previous to that, he had worked for Dupont and for a
8	drug company.
9	Q. In that paper in 1942, did Dr. Hueper comment at all
10	on the potential for asbestos to cause cancer?
11	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
1.2	THE COURT: Leading, sustained.
13	Q. What did Or. Humper say in his 1942 paper that you
14	considered instructive or noteworthy with respect to the
15	propensity or the possibility that asbestos could cause
16	disease?
17	MR. THACKSYON; Objection.
1.8	THE COURT: Sustained.
19	Q. Did Dr. Hueper publish again after 1942?
20	A. Yes, he published on a number of occasions in the
21	1940s.
22	Q. And do you recall the names of any of his
23	publications?
24	A. I think one was called management "Industrial
25	Management and Prevention of Occupational Cancer," something

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ı	Dr. Castleman - DX by Mr. Long 569
2	along those lines, in the Journal of the American Medical
3	Association in 1946; another one on environmental cancer
4	published in 1943, something with a title like, "The Bulletin
5	of the American Society for the Prevention of Cancer,"
6	editorials in the Journal of the American Medical Association.
7	including one in 1944 on environmental cancer, which was
E	unsigned but written by Hueper and stood as a statement of the
9	editor of the journal of the American Medical Association.
10	Q. Do you recall what substances or diseases he included
11	among his writings on occupational disease?
12	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
1.3	THE COURT: I will permit it. Overruled.
14	A. He mentioned occupational cancer from asbestos in all
15	of these articles.
1.6	Q. Who was
17	MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, move to strike,
18	object to the responsiveness.
19	THE COURT: I will permit it. Overruled.
20	Q. Who is Dr. Wedler?
21	A. Or. Wedler was a German physician who published about
22	asbestosis on a number of occasions, starting in the 1930s.
23	Q. Did he address any particular diseases in his
24	publications?
25	A. He talked about he wrote about asbestosis and

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1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 570
2	cancers of the lung and the 1943 cancer of the pleura, in
3	addition to cancer of the lung, all those occupational cancers,
4	according to him.
3	Q. Occupational cancers resulting from what?
6	A. Asbestos.
7	HR. THACKSTON: Objection.
8	THE COURT: Overruled.
9	Q. Was the wedler article on occupational cancers from
10	asbestos and pleurel tumors ever published in the United
11	States?
12	A. It was originally published in the German literature.
13	There were abstracts published in the United States, summaries
14	published in the Industrial Hygiene Digest in 1945 and in the
15	Journal of Industrial Hygiene I think in November of 1944.
16	Q. Or. Hueper published in 1946, too; is that right?
1.7	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
1.8	A. Yes.
19	Q. Did you already tell us about that?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. How about a publication in 1947 by Kennaway and
<b>2</b> 2	Kennaway, are you familiar with that one?
23	A. Yes, published in a British journal called Cancer.
24	Q. Were they physicians?
25	A. Yes.

1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 571
2	q. What was the topic they addressed in their
3	publication?
4	MR. THACKSTON: I object.
5	THE COURT: I will permit, overruled.
6	A. Industrial causes of cancer were among the things they
7	discussed.
8	Q. Let's talk a minute about the American College of
9	Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Are you familiar with any
10	publications done by them?
11	A. Excuse me, yes.
12	Q. what's the first one that you recall?
13	A. Well, the ones that I was paying attention to were
14	reports of something called a subcommittee on threshold limits
15	starting in 1942, and then the publication of what were called
16	maximum allowable concentrations or threshold limit values
17	started annually in 1946.
18	q. Did the paper on threshold limit values include
19	asbestos as one of the industrial dusts on which they
20	recommended a threshold limit value?
21	A. Yes.
27	q. In order to comply with the threshold limit value set
23	by the ACGEH, how would you comply with that?
24	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
25	THE COURT: Sustained.

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG . 1 2 Q. Can you comply with a threshold limit value without taking dust measurements in the area where the exposure is 3 occurring? MR. THACKSTON: Objection. 5 6 THE COURT: Sustained. Q. Did the American College of Governmental Industrial 7 Hygienists address that issue about taking dust measurements? 8 9 MR. THACKSTON: Objection. THE COURT: I will permit it. Overruled. 10 11 A. Yes, they specified -MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, excuse me --12 THE COURT: That answers the question. Thank 13 14 you. Q. Were the threshold limit values commented on in a 15 paper in 1946 written by Fleisher and Orinker? 16 A. The one for asbestos was commented on. 17 Q. What was the subject of the Fleisher-Orinker report? 18 A. It was a survey of asbestosis in shippard workers in 19 20 the United States, mostly people whose employment had been only during World War II. It was published in 1946 in the Journal 21 of Industrial Hygiene. 22 Q. The authors of that paper reach any conclusions about 23 24 the pipe covering trade? A. They found three cases of asbestosis among people with 25

1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY PAR. LUNG 373
2	more than 20 years in the trade, cases described as moderate
3	and advanced, and they wrote the conclusion that it said
4	they wrote four conclusions, one recommending dust control for
5.	band saw, cutting, grinding and cement mixing. They published
6	exposure measurements showing high levels of exposure from
7	these activities, and in the end they said since they found
8	only three cases of asbestosis in this work force, they didn't
9	think that insulation work was particularly hazardous.
LO	q. Did you agree with that conclusion?
LI	A. That's what they wrote.
12	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
L3	THE COURT: Sustained.
1.4	Q. Doctor, after Wedler's publication in 1943, were there
15	any other papers or articles of any kind prior to 1948 that
16	concurred mesorhelioma?
1.7	A. Yes, there was a a publication by Mallory and his
18	comorkers in the New England Journal of Medicine, very widely
19	available medical journal in this country.
20	Q. When Mr. Thackston spake to the jury on Monday or
<b>Z</b> 1	Tuesday, he suggested that the disease mesotheliama was first
22	discovered, first named in the 1950s. Is that historically
23	accurate as far as your review of the literature is concerned?
24	MR. THACKSTON: Objection, your Honor.
75	THE COURT: Well, sustained. It is leading and

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1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG \$74
2	it is improper to ask the question about counsel's
3	counsel's opening.
4	Q. Are you familiar with an author named osborne from the
5	State of Connecticut?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Did he publish anything that you reviewed regarding
8	the relationship between asbestos - I'm sorry, the
9	relationship between brake linings and creation of dust from
10	brake linings?
11	A. Yes.
32	Q. When was that done?
13	A. 1934. It was a government report in the State of
14	Connecticut.
15	Q. And what was the topic of the paper?
16	MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
17	THE COURT: Permit it, overruled.
18	A. It was a government reported annual I think an
19	annual report of the the state department of labor and
20	industries, and they talked about inspections they had done.
21	including one in a plant where brake linings were made.
22 .	MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor
23	THE COURT: I will permit it. Overruled.
24	Q. Were you (inished with your answer?
25	A. No.

T		DR. CASILEMAN - DX BT MR. LDNs 3/3
2	q.	Go ahead, please.
3	٨.	They talked about the dust exposures and said that
4		THE COURT: I will sustain then.
5	q.	Did Dr. Lanza publish on the topic of brake and clutch
6	plant wo	rkers in 1935?
7	٠ ٨.	He did.
8	Q.	And what was the topic on which he published?
9	A.	He was describing asbestosis
10 .		MR. THACKSTON: Excuse me, Judge, he asked about
11		the topic. He said yes, and now he's asked him to
12		repeat what was in the article.
13		THE COURT: No, the question was and what was
14		the topic on which he published.
15		MR. THACKSTON: Objection to emything other than
16		the topic, not a description of the article.
1.7		THE COURT: The answer wasn't finished, so I'm
18		not
19		MR. THACKSTON: I'm sorry, your Honor?
20		THE COURT: why don't you ask the question
21		again.
22	Q.	What was the topic on which he published?
23	A.	He was publishing about asbestosis in a number of
24	plants.	including a brake plant.
25	Q.	Also in 1935, are you familiar with a publication by a

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1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 576			
2	man named Fulton?			
3	A. Yeah.			
4	q. was he a doctor or a layman?			
5	A. I'm not sure. There were four authors.			
6	Q. To that particular			
7	A. They were government state government officials in			
8	the State of Pennsylvania.			
9	Q. And the subjects of their publication was what?			
10	A. Survey of asbestosis in asbestos plants in			
11	Pennsylvania. I think four plants were included in the study.			
12	Twenty-five percent of the workers had asbestosis. At least			
1.3	one of the plants was a brake plant.			
14	MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, I object to the			
15	response.			
16	THE COURT: Overruled.			
17	Q. In 1939 was there a publication by Dr. George which			
18	addressed the issue of asbestos and disease?			
19	A. Yes.			
20	<ol> <li>Beyond that general subject, what were the topics that</li> </ol>			
21	Dr. George addressed in his paper?			
<b>2</b> 2	A.: Asbestosis in workers making asbestos automotive			
23	brakes containing asbestos.			
24	Q. Who was Dr. Moses Stone?			
25	A. He was another American physician who published on a			

1	DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 577				
2	rather large number of cases of asbestosis in brake liming				
3	manufacturing plant morkers in 1940 in this country.				
4	q. And how about Dr. Brockman (phon)?				
5	A. Brockman was a German physician.				
6	MR. THACKSTON: I object to anything after that.				
7	q. pid pr. srocksan				
8	THE COURT: I'm not sure.				
9	MR. LONG: I will ask another question.				
10	NR THACKSTON: The pattern is who was he, and				
11	it's who he was and everything he ever did. I object				
12	to anything				
13	THE COURT: Well, no, I think he's going to ask				
14	him when he published.				
15	Q. When did Dr. Brockman publish on the subject of				
16	asbestosis and disease?				
1.7	A. He published an article in 1941. I think it was				
18	titled "Asbestos in Brake Grinders."				
19	Q. In what country?				
20	A. Germany.				
21	Q. Was that publication ever republished in the United				
.22	States?				
23	A. Yes, it was the subject of an abstract published in				
24	English.				
25	Q. In what year; do you recall?				

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DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 578 A. I think 1942. Z Q. And are you familiar with a man named Castrop? Q. Are you familiar with any publications that he wrote on the issue of the creation of dust from the use of asbestos 7 products? MR. THACKSTON: Objection, leading. 8 9 THE COURT: Sustained. Q. Did Mr. Castrop publish anything in 1948 on the topic 10 11 of asbestos dust? 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. Beyond the general topic of asbestos dust, was there anything specific he addressed in his paper about dust from 14 15 asbestos? MR. THACKSTON: Objection, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Overruled. 17 MR. THACKSTON: Calls for hearsay. 18 Q. He was the industrial hygienist for General Motors. 19 and he wrote about dust and fume hazards in the industry, 20 ' 21 including asbestos hezards from such things as grinding and 22 surfacing of brake linings as part of the manufacturing process. It was published in National Safety News, the 23 bulletin of the National Safety Council, which many large 24 25 companies were members of.

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DR. CASTLEHAN - DX BY MR. LONG 1 THE COURT: I will strike the last -- you are 2 gaing to object? HR. THACKSTON: I object, your Honor, not responsive. THE COURT: I will strike the last part of the 7 answer. Q. What were trade organizations, Dr. Castleman? 8 MR. THACKSTON: Objection. 9 THE COURT: Overruled at this paint. 10 A. Trade associations are associations of companies that 11 are in similar business, type of business activity. Every type 12 of business has trade associations. They get together for such information as standardization of products and grading of 14 products, like asbestos textiles, for example, just so there's 1.5 a common language in the industry of what each company is 16 selling. And they also sometimes talk about health hazards. 17 18 Q. And you--MR. THACKSTON: Object to the responsiveness. 19 your Honer. 20 THE COURT: Overruled. 21 Q. In your research on asbestos and disease, did you 27 discover articles in any trade association publications? 23 A. Yes, there was -- yes. I did. 24 Q. Such as what organizations? 25 Page 72

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1 DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG MR. THACKSTON: Objection, your Honor. Z 3 THE COURT: Time, when? Q. Before 1948. 5 A. Well the --MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, I have an objection to the question, your Honor, even limited to 1948. THE COURT: Grounds? Q MR. THACKSTON: No evidence, no relevant evidence in this case. It is relevant -- relevance. 10 11 at this point. THE COURT: Overruled. 12 13 Q. Doctor. 14 A. Well, the chemical industry trade association was 15 called the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and in '45 16 or '46, maybe both years, they published a manual on warning 17 labels for different types of hazards associated with the use 18 of chemical products. 19 Q. Are you familiar with an organization called the 20 Industrial Kygiene Foundation? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Prior to 1948, did you review any possible indications 23 from the Industrial Hygiene Foundation which addressed the issue of asbestos and disease?

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polito trial transcript 11-21-03

7 Q. How many were there? 3 MR. THACKSTON: Your Honor, objection. 4 THE COURT: Overruled. 5 A. Probably between ten and twenty-five abstracts. talking about abstracts they published in the industrial hygiene digests, which went to libraries like the Johns Hopkins 7 Medical Library. It went to member companies, companies that 8 were dembers of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, including 9 10 some of the defendants. Q. Well. in your research did you learn whether any of 11 the defendants in this case, Chrysler, Ford or General Motors, 12 were members of the IMF? 13 MR. THACKSTON: Objection. 14 THE COURT: Sustained. 15 16 Q. Are you familiar with an organization called the ' Hational Safety Council? 17 18 A. Yes. Q. What was the National -- or what is the National 19 20 Safety Council? A. The National Safety Council was set about around 1912 21 mainly to -- as a first effort by heavy industry, primarily in 22 this country, to deal with the problem of accident prevention. 23 By the 1930s, they were also quite concerned with industrial

DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG

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25 dusts and health hazards associated with industrial dusts.

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1 DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 582 Z including asbestos, and this is reflected in the publication. 3 Q. And were the publications available to non-members? A. Sure. 5 Q. How so? 6 A. Well, they were in libraries. The National Safety Hems, for example, was in medical libraries -- was in 7 scientific libraries, libraries, general libraries, university 9 libraries. 10 Q. Did any of the -- well, first of all, were the publications from the National Safety Council abstracts or full 11 12 articles, both or neither? 13 A. They were full articles, for the most part. That included annual conference proceedings as well, that have what 14 15 they call national safety congresses. Every year they would meet, and they would publish the proceedings and send copies of 16 these proceedings to member companies. In the 1930s, as I say, 17 18 they talked about asbestos repeatedly. : Q. Did any of the articles in the thirties in which they 19 20 talked about asbestos also address the relationship between 21 asbestos and disease? 22 A. Yes, they talked about asbestosis and dust control.

Q. Doctor, are you familiar with a publication entitled

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A. Yes.

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                     DR. CASTLEHAN - DX BY MR. LONG
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 2
          Q. How are you familiar with that?
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          A. It's one of the reference sources that I used in my
 4
     research. It is basically the journal of the Company Doctors'
     Association in the United States, and I think it started in the
     19 -- early 1930s.
          Q. Have you actually reviewed the publications
 7
     themselves?
 9
          A. Oh, yeah.
10
          Q. Do you know whether the publications themselves
     indicate whether any of the defendants in this case, Chrysler,
11
     Ford or General Motors, are members of that organization that
12
     publish the journal called Industrial Medicine?
13
14
                   MR. THACKSTON: Objection.
15
                    THE COURT: Sustained.
16
          Q. Do you know who is on the publishing committee of the
17
     Industrial Medicine publication?
18
                    MR. THACKSTON: objection.
19
                    THE COURT: Sustained.
20
         Q. Do the members of the organization that publish
    Industrial Medicine and the people who were on the publication
21
22
     committee actually appear in the journals themselves?
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24 Q. Doctor, what significance, if any, do workers'

25 compensation statutes and legal decisions have, in your

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1 DR. CASTLEMAN - DX BY MR. LONG 584 opinion, with respect to providing notice that asbestos could 2 cause disease? MR. THACKSTON: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. 5 6 Q. Prior to 1948, did any states have enacted as law workers' compensation laws which included asbestosis as a compensable disease? 9 MR. THACKSTON: Objection. 10 THE COURT: Sustained. 11 Q. In your research, Doctor, have you seen any reported court decisions, not workers' compensation decisions now, which 12 address compensation -- before 1948 -- for people exposed to 13 14 asbestos and developing disease? 15 MR. THACKSTON: Objection. 16 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. THACKSTON: Object to the line of 1.7 questioning. 18 THE COURT: I don't take objections to a line of 19 20 questioning. I take objections to the specific 21 questions, and I will rule on the specific 22 objections.

polito trial transcript 11-21-03 MR. THACKSTON: Thank you.

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24 Q. Do you have an opinion, or. Castleman, regarding

25 whether prior to 1949, producers and sellers of asbestos brake

DR. CASTLEMAN - CK BY MR. THACKSTON 1 products were on notice that use of the products and creation 2 of dust from the products could cause disease? 3 MR. THACKSTON: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. 5 MR. LONG: No further questions. THE COURT: Mr. Thackston. MR. THACKSTON: 'Is this a good time? THE COURT: Yes, we will recess at 12:30. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMENATION BY MR. THACKSTON: 11 Q. Good afternoon. 12 13 A. Good afternoon. Q. This is certainly not your first time to testify in 14 court, is it, sir? 15 16 A. No. Q. Now, in fact, you have testified in court over two 17 hundred and fifty times, haven't you, sir? 18 A. In the last twenty-five years. 19 Q. And you have given so many depositions, you don't know 20 what the count is enymore? 21 A. I have been subjected to approximately three hundred 22